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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they nest in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Nation's Birth Certificate. In varying styles of chirography but with uniform patriotism and courage, fifty-six Americans and expansionists put their names, one hundred and twenty-five years ago, to the Declaration of Independence.

The fifty-six signers represented States of the lucky number of thirteen.

This Fourth of July the flag that is the emblem of the nation created by the masterly penmanship of the fifty-six expansionists of 1776 floats over fifty-three States and Territories, counting Porto Rico as one, Hawaii as one, and the Philippines as one.

There are already almost as many States and Territories under the Stars and Stripes as there were signers.

In Manila the same as in Omaha, in Ponce the same as in Portland, Oregon, and in Honolulu, just as in Jacksonville, New Orleans or Galveston, the presence of the flag to-day marks the fulfilment of the purpose of the authors of the Declaration of Independence, and the development of the idea inherent in their creative act and inseparable from its consequences.

For the very last declaration of the glorious document we now proceed to celebrate, the final clause save only the invocation of Divine Providence and the mutual pledge of the signers to stand by their signatures, is the declaration not only of withdrawal from allegiance to the British Crown, but also of the full power of the State then born " to do all Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do."

And one of those things is the right to grow and expand as destiny and progressive events decree.

#### The Issue of a Word.

In the Republican National Convention of 1896 there was a great contest over a platform, or should the Republican party declare merely for "sound money," for the "preservation of the nation's credit and the honest payment of its debts in full?"

A large portion of the anti-free silver faction argued that, their views on money being known and the specific mention of gold being offensive to the silver men, it would be safer not to mention it. If there were gudgeons to be caught that was the hook. But gold was put in the platform, and all doubt of Republican sincerity was dispelled.

The Democrats are now in the same struggle over the word silver. They are divided on saying flatly what they are for, namely, "free coinage of silver at 16 to 1." The trimmers want to leave it out and reassert the Chicago platform in bulk. They say that the silver men will have what they want there, and that a more emphatic statement of faith will drive off some Gold Democratic bolters who want to return Oddly enough these prodigals were the most insistent in demanding that the Republican platform of 1896 should say the word "gold." To omit that, they declared mightily, would be subterfuge too low for their support. They appeal to the Kansas City Convention for such a subterfuge now.

The issue in the Democratic party, therefore, is whether it will prove itself the equal or the inferior of the Republicans in the frankness with which it declares its prin-

It would be a tremendous handicap upon the Democracy if it should show itself inferior to the Republicans in this respect; and because of his undisputed bossship over his party, this question will have to be determined finally by the Democratic candidate, WILLIAM JENNINGS BEYAN. He is on trial as he never was in his life.

#### Is It Wise to Extinguish the Boer Republics?

In the July number of the North American Review there is a striking article on the course that ought to be pursued with the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The writer, Mr. S. C. CRONWRIGHT-SCHREINER, is the husband of OLIVE SCHREINER, author of "The Story of an African Farm." and sister of the Hon. W. T. SCHBEINER, lately Prime Minister of Cape Colony. There is no doubt that he represents the views and feelings of the Boers and of the Afrikanders, for which reason his suggestions and warnings ought to receive attention.

It is Mr. CRONWRIGHT-SCHREINER'S conviction that England for her own sake ought to keep the promise originally made on her behalf by Lord SALISBURY, Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN and the Duke of Devonshire, when they asserted that they had no intention of depriving the South African republics of their independence. They were going to war, said those Ministers, simply to secure an equitable franchise which would enable the Uitlanders in the Transvaal to work out their own salvation. Now, however, that the war is nearly over, we are told that the republics are to be annexed and to be governed either by a military council or as Crown Colonies. Waiving the question whether, under the circumstances, annexation is morally right, Mr. CRONWRIGHT-SCHREINER undertakes to prove that it will be a mistake, even from the viewpoint of enlightened selfishness. He points out that in South Africa the Dutch already outnumber the British by 170,000, and that this numerical superiority is certain to be increased. because the Dutch form the stable element of the population and are remarkably pro-Hitherto only a small fraction of the Afrikanders, as the Dutch of the Cape Colony are called, has sided with the Boers, but Mr. CRONWRIGHT-SCHREINER predicts that, if the two republics are annexed, all the Dutch in South Africa will be welded into one hostile people. This means that the thext time the Dutch in South Africa take the field, it will be with at least 130,000 men,

and for which he has been bitterly denounced? Is the outpour of blood and treasure to go for nothing, and are the Boer republics to be left precisely where they were at the beginning of the contest? The author of the article in the Review would not go so far as that. He would have adequate precautions taken against arenewal of the war, and he would exact the electoral reform which was the pretext for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S might reasonably insist upon three guarantees against any future disturbance of the peace in South Africa. In the first place, she might assume complete control of the external relations of the republics; secondly. she might prescribe a five years' retrospective franchise for both States and place the Dutch and English languages on an equality; in the third place, she might require disarmament, so far as forts and big guns are concerned; rifles, on the other hand, should not be touched, and sufficient cannon should be allowed to quell risings on the part of the Kaffirs.

Such precautions against future trouble being taken, Mr. CRONWRIGHT-SCHREINER would have England leave the Boer commonwealths alone. He would have her stand by her declaration that "she sought no gold fields and wanted no territory. but only an equitable franchise. If she would do this, she might look forward to regaining ultimately the good will of the Boers, and she would certainly retain the loyal attachment of the Afrikanders in the Cape Colony, most of whom have been faithful to her throughout the present war. Indeed, the Afrikanders may be said to have saved South Africa for the Empire. for, had they chosen to cooperate with their Boer kinsmen, they could have increased the force opposed to England by from 70,000 to 80,000 men. As a matter of fact, it was an Afrikander Ministry at Cape Town, which, in 1898, carried unanimously a vote of \$150,000 a year for the British fleet, and handed over Simon's Town, the most important fortified naval station in the southern hemisphere, to the Imperial authorities. It is also to be borne in mind that, before the outbreak of the present contest, over two hundred meetings, representing the whole Dutch population of the Cape Colony, were held in favor of peace, and that since hostilities began the Ministry, headed by Mr. W. T. SCHREINER, called out all the Colonial volunteer and police forces and turned them over, together with the telegraphs and railways, to the representatives of the Empire.

In view of these facts, it seems absurd to ssert that there has been a Pan-Afrikander conspiracy in the past. There may be one in the future, however, if the Boer republics word-"gold." Should it be put in the are annexed and governed by a military council, or treated as Crown Colonies, which, it is well known, possess only the semblance of free institutions.

### Talking and Silent Ambassadors.

In acknowledgment of the LLD, sheepskin given him by Harvard, Lord PAUNCE-FOTE made a pleasant and courteous speech at the Commencement Dinner the other day. That feast is pretty Spartan and it takes good Spartan pluck to stand some of the speeches by which it is followed. Lord PAUNCEFOTE did very well. An Ambassador should speak but seldom; and he is always safe if he confines himself to the commonplace. Lord PAUNCEPOTE has not been less respected, but more, probably, during his residence in this country for his habitual abstention from oratory. To be sure, letter writing may be a more serious diversion, as his unfortunate predebeen at least as diligent and competent a representative of Great Britain as he would have been if he had poured himself out frequently at public dinners.

Why must the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's occupy a lonely place among all diplomatic representatives? Why has it become one of his main activities and functions to be a public speaker, a cornerstone layer, a conventional retailer of oratory and jest at banquets in Great Britain? We are not referring to our accomplished and amiable friend, the Hon. JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE, who follows an unfortunate precedent. We merely ask why whoever happens to be American Ambassador to Great Britain should be a sort of itinerant preacher on a doubtful text, the relations between the United States and England. Lord Lyons and Sir EDWARD THORNTON did not devote themselves to that sort of work when they were at Washington. Lord PAUNCEFOTE has said no more in public than he abso-

lutely had to say. The Austrian Ambassador and the French Ambassador in London do not grow poetical over the ties that ought to bind their countries and Great Britain. It is only the American Ambassador to Great Britain that is sent abroad to spout. Dr. WHITE has something pleasant to say to or of the Germans occasionally and Gen. PORTER is not absolutely dumb; but the great stream of international molasses flows ever from the American Ambassador to

Great Britain. It is not always so sweet when it reaches this country. That courtly gentleman and shrewd old lawyer, REVERDY JOHNSON, was thought to slop over when he rose to his after-dinner legs in London. Mr. BAYARD's utterances about the protective system and the politics of the United States and his celebration of Mr. CLEVELAND as the ruler of a violent people gave deep offence at home. Mr. Lowell, until his late middle age an untamed and a belligerent American, lost something of his national raciness among his fine friends in London and the country houses, and was disliked in consequence by a good many of his countrymen. Had Mr. LOWELL been debarred by the regulations of the State Department from uttering speeches other than on mere literary and artistic and ornamental occasions and from making any reference to politics or international affairs, his usefulness as an American Minister

might have been increased. Mr. CHOATE is speaking constantly and doubtless with satisfaction to his immediate hearers; but, it must be said in all kindness. he harps too much upon his theme. He has even misrepresented his countrymen as to the Venezuela controversy; and he is always liable to offend many of them by his wellmeant but not always too carefully considered speeches. More than that, the continual celebration by the American Ambassador of the good relations between England and the United States tends to the field, it will be with at least 130,000 men, yinstead of 50,000, in which event their bubblegation will prove extremely difficult. Aind, indeed, impossible, should England at the time chance to be involved in war with of European Power.

The What, then, is the British Government to the first of the search which continually emitted a bright white light, similar to that seen in the spasmodic flashes of phosphore-cent luminosity kindled by our common glowworms. The oddity was captured in the daytime and placed in a large tank, nothing peculiar except its immense size being noticeable in the broad glare of the tropical sun. At high, however, when all was pitchy darkness, the orab suprised the naturalists by lighting up the tank so that all the other sea creatures, great and small, could be plainly seen. give foreign nations an incorrect notion

which Mr. GLADSTONE performed in 1881, man saying pleasant things after a pleasant

There is no one much to blame in the matter, but the habit should be changed. The American Ambassador to Great Britain might speak at certain occasions just as the German Ambassador to the United States spoke at Harvard University and at the University of Chicago, but he should be instructed not to make himself too common. If he were as frugal a cultivator of eloquence as Lord PAUNCEFOTE, no aggressive attitude. He thinks that England harm would be done. Indeed, good would be done. Nobody in the United States or in Great Britain would be wearied or disgusted by the continuous bubbling of

international compliment. It would be a deprivation to the British public if such a change as we propose should come in Mr. CHOATE'S time; but come some time it will. The United States will find that silence or rare speech is the more dignified part for even its most honeylarynxed Ambassador.

A Clouded Anniversary. Yesterday was the anniversary of the Battle of Santiago, the deciding contest in our war with Spain, in which Admiral SAMPson's fleet destroyed the vessels of CERVERA. It was a crushing victory, and brilliant, and it closed a campaign by our Atlantic Navy which brought forward many men distinguished above their fellows for gallant and valuable service.

Yet this occasion for national pride and the cheerful giving of rewards has been followed by a nasty outburst of vituperation and a denial of all the honors due, because Rear Admiral SCHLEY and his friends, seeking to reverse the rules of naval warfare and to suppress the actual facts as to himself, have attempted to push him to the front as the Commander entitled to victory's laurels. They have abused Admiral Sampson like a pickpocket, alleging first against him that his report that the victory had been won "by the fleet under my command" was false and vainglorious. The fleet officers, excepting SCHLEY, have publicly protested against this injustice to the best of their ability by hailing SAMPSON as "our Commander at Santiago." Finally, a Federal Court has given the testimony of the law that the Santiago fleet was under Sampson. But the promotions and rewards assigned for the victory and the campaign preceding it have not been acted upon by the Senate because of the venomous Schley crusade.

And what a character it is for which this outrage has been perpetrated! SCHLEY himself dare make no challenge of the official record that shows him unworthy of command and guilty of an act of positive dishonesty, and his brothers in arms, the Santiago Captains, have said with one voice that the honor and good of the service require that no officer be rewarded until he cleans himself of the smirch that rests on SCHLEY.

Since the decision of the Court referred to above, the Portland Oregonian has remarked that "the Schley-Sampson controversy is settled." Settled with a grievous wrong unredressed and the Navy humiliated? The American people are not in the habit of settling things that way.

They who maintain that Sam Bowles of the Springfield Republican is incapable of understanding or assimilating the ideas of THE SUN on any subject whatsoever, or of profiting journalistically in any respect by its teachings, are teetotally mistaken.

The Hon, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SHIVELY of Indiana is by far the most beautiful person yet 'mentioned" as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President. That is, if he looks like the cessor found; but Lord PAUNCEFOTE has | photographs of him, which show a fine poetical face. The Hon, JIM HAM LEWIS, the Washington Pink, who got it votes for the nomina-Vice-President in the Democratic National Convention July 11, 1896, is more flamboyant but less stately. The Hon. John JACOB LENTZ of Ohio is an inferior replica of BRYAN. The Hon. JOHN WARWICK DANIEL of Virginia has a fine old-fashioned tragic countenance. Most of the New York candidates are pulchritudinous, and the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL has a beautiful bald head. The Hon. BATH HOUSE JOHN, the Chicago poet-statesman, calls the Hon. CARTER HARRISON "the Apoller B of Cook county." CHARLIE TOWNE, the Sliver Gopher of the Zenith City, looks like a college tutor. Col. Mose Wermore of St. Louis is grand, gloomy and peculiar, as a man has to look when he wants to bulldoze the Octopus.

But the pearl, the flower, the crown, the palm, the cake, the bun, the tip and turret of all pulchritude is Col. JIM GUPFEY of Pennsylvania. He is a vision and a delight. If the delegates once see him, the ticket will be BRYAN and GUPPEY, the Peerless and the Matchless.

We are ready for everything from soup to finger bowls .- The Hon. BATH HOUSE JOHN Mr. JOHN and other Democratic statesmen may as well resign themselves to soup. It is all

A leader in Western Democratic sentiment the Kansas City Times, a stalwart advocate of plain speech at Kansas City, asks bluntly: 'Who would be deceived by the omission of the words 16 to 1, when, even if not mentioned.

they were reaffirmed and indorsed?" No one would be decrived actually; but there are some voters, mainly politicians, who think that the general public would be deceived sufficiently to enable them to "save their face" in abandoning the high principle for which they pretended they bolted BRYAN four years ago. That is about all there is in the movement for a 'modification " of the Chicago platform.

The Bryan Minstrels of Lincoln are a glorious show in Missouri and ought to play in the East An impressive part of their uniform is the enormous umbrella which each member carries. He s expected to open it every time that BRYAN opens his tear ducts over Aguinaldo, the fall of liberty and the fall of silver.

A melancholy despatch to the Evening Post shows that there is exactly one just man in Kansas City. The Hon. EDWARD O. BROWN of Chicago, one of the Hon. EDWIN BURRITT SMITH'S anti-imperialist missionaries is described as the only man in the town "who has the cause strongly at heart for its own sake." The Democrats are ready to yell for anti-imperialism, but their hearts are for silver or for the office and many of them are expansionists.

The Hon. Tom Johnson, plutocrat, has torn himself away from Paris and is serving Bryanism and the single tax as a delegate at Kansas City. Tom is a notorious wag, but he has now outdone himself and reached the topmost height of facetiousness. Tom says that the Peerless is "too conservative."

# Phosphorescent Luminosity of a Sea Crab.

From the Lahore Tribune. One of the marine curiosities recently fished from the bottom of the Indian Ocean by a dredgng vessel in the employ of the Calcutta Society of Natural History was a mammoth sea crab

#### IN SOUTH APRICA

Lord Roberts is still engaged completing his dispositions for the surrounding of the Free State burghers. Gen. Hunter has arrived at Frankfort in the Free State sixty miles north of Sethlehem, where President Steyn has established the State capital since a few weeks back. Gen. Rundle is reported to hold the gap to the south between Winburg and Ficksburg with sufficient force to prevent the burghers breaking through, and Gen. Methuen appears to be moving from the westward, as he has reported to Lord Roberts from Paardekraal, about half way between Heilbron and Kroonstad, the capture, among others, of Andries Wessels, a leading man in the Afrikander Bond. The de tails of other movements are meagre, but they are sufficient to show that a very large part of the army under Lord Roberts's command i now converging on the force under Gen. De Wet, whose chance of escape seems growing smaller every day, the strength of the various divisions moving against it being about in the same proportion as that which penned it Gen. Cronje at Paardeberg. It is apparent from Lord Roberts's report that great destitu tion exists among the families of the burghers in the field and of those that have submitted which would naturally be the case, seeing that in order to bring the war to an end, the British military authorities have seized or destroyed all supplies of grain and fodder and taken away the horses and cattle to prevent their falling into the hands of Gen. De Wet's commandos There is nothing from the Transvaal except the report that the Boers have decided to maintain their hold of the De Kaap Mountains, through which the railway east of Machadodorp passe to Koomatipoort and Delagoa Bay, with which communication continues uninterrupted.

The most important event in the political sit uation in Cape Colony is the final rupture of re lations between Mr. Schreiner and Mr. Hofmeyr, the President and leader of the extreme section of the Afrikander Bond.

#### W. S. Gilbert, Stage Manager,

From the London Daily Chronicle. A good deal has been heard lately of Mr Gilbert's autocratic stage management of his own plays, and it must be admitted that he is generally in the right. He has a caustic method with actors and actresses who differ from him At a rehearsal of "Trial by Jury," in which the plaintiff has to produce from her pocket a stock-ing, which is supposed to form part of her trous-seau, the lady who represented the plaintiff objected on the grounds of the impropriety of the thing. "Very funny," Mr. Gilbert retorted; "whenever any one shows a stocking on the stage it is considered improper, unless it has a leg inside it."

leg inside it."

During the rehearsals of another play at the St. James's Theatre a few years ago, Mr. Gilbert had his patience sorely tried by an actress who insisted upon altering the text "Stay'let me speak," which accompanied a hurried entrance to the stage, into "Stay' stay' let me speak." She considered this to be an improvement. Mr. Gilbert did not. The last time she uttered it Mr. Gilbert remarked, "No, Miss.—, you are wrong again; it isn't 'Stay, stay, 'it's 'Stay' one stay, not a pair of stays. This was the last time she departed from "the book."

#### Allab, Not the English.

From the London Standard. I remember some five years ago I was up th Nile, away from big towns, and had a long talk with various sheiks and omdehs of villages. I with various sheeks and ofmeens of vinages. I was the only Westerner present, and we all knew and trusted each other in a way. I asked if taxes were lighter. "Yes," was the answer. 'Is water fairly distributed?" "Yes," "Are the soldiers paid properly?" "Yes," "Can you get justice against a Pasha?" "Yes." "And who did all this?" I finally asked, expecting to be told it was the English. There was silence; they are never in a hurry. Then an old sheik answered: "Allah."

#### Waiting for a Mount Vernon Car.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. Sir: A recita of my experience yesterday on the Union Railway. the trolley line which serves The Bronx, may prove of interest to your readers. If some of the people who are compelled to put up with the wretched service given by that company will do likewise something along reform lines may result.

Accompanied by my mother and niece I boarded a car at 138th street and St. Ann's avenue. Transfers for a Mount Vernon car were given us by request. At Third avenue and 138th street, where one makes the transfer, we found from 75 to 100 persons with Mount Vernon transfers waiting for cars which an inspector calmly assured us were running "every little while,'

Two Mount Vernon cars-they always run them ! twos, threes and fours during heavy traffic-appeared twos, threes and fours during neavy traffic-appeared in ten infinities. Both were so crowded that another person could not get on.

We waited until three "pairs" passed and all were lammed. This took 30 minutes. No shelter is convenient and we were exposed to the very hot sum, bespairing of getting a car there we waiked to 137th street. No improvement. We gradually worked our way over the Harlem River to the 123th street loop. There we found at least 200 persons waiting for Mount Vernon cars.

way over the Hariem River to the 123th street loop. There we found at least 200 persons waiting for Mount Vernon cars.

After twenty minutes' wait and several desperate efforts to get aboard and narrow escapes from accident, I managed to get seats for my mother and nice. I was obliged to stand.

The car was so crowded that it had reached 137th street before the conductor had a chance to ask for our fares. I tendered him the three transfers. He declined to accept them, "You got on over the bridge," he said. "You must pay or get off."

We were then within haif a block of the transfer point. I knew he had no right to put me off and dend him. An inspector was called. He joined in the demand to get off. Seeing that force must be used they consuited and the conductor, whose number I did not get—the car was No. 166—declared he would have a policeman lock me np.

At 138th street he consulted with a second inspector and was evidently instructed to take my transfer. These he accepted at 156th street, If transfers are good at 156th street, why not at 137th street?

During my controversa I quiledly got the names of 8. Barnett, 1572. Second avenue: Frank Frederick, 236 West 120th, and C. Miser, 346 West 52d, in case I might need witnesses in police or civil courts.

Cannot something be done to compel more cars to be run? Does not a transfer carry the right to ride within a reasonable time? If passengers linsks on some measure of their legal rights would it not work for reform. I have little sympathy with attacks on corporations as a rule. It would seem to me, however, a policy rather questionable to continue such treatment as the people of The Bronx now receive from tented persons generally food for their propaganda.

On my way home from Mount Vernon I had even more trouble igetting a car and, leaving there at 7.80 o clock, did not reach 188th street until 12:20 A. M. Several hundred people were waiting in Mount Vernon for ears when I left.

# Join the City Improvement Society.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am glad to see that Mr. Hallett appreclates the City Improvement Society and I hope he has become a membe

300 ST. ANN'S AVENUE.

This society ought to have a thousand members in stead of less than one hundred, as it now has; it needs an income large enough to employ constantly an attorney at law to enforce against persistent law attories at the benatites provided by the statutes, and particularly against the policemen and police cap-tains who 'did not seem to be interested' in perform-ing their duty, of whom there are altogether too many and whose number would have become mucus smaller if sections 154 and 1,422 of the Penal Code were used against them as they should be. Our citizens support many charitable and social organizations for the general good; let them come organizations for the general good; let them come forward and strengthen this one. The dues are only \$10 per annum—a trife to many—and the benefits to the general public can hardly be measured.

Make out checks to order of J. C. Pumpelly, Secretary, 12 East Twenty-third street.

1485 BROADWAY.

A. B. SMITH.

# The English Ritualists and the Real Presence

From the St. James's Gazette. The English Church Union held its annual meet ings yesterday in the Church House, Westminster. Lord Hallfax presided, and after referring to the proposals for a conference between the various parties in the Church on the questions now in dispute, moved the adoption of a declaration reaffirming the belief of the members of the Union that "in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper the bread and wine, through the operation of the Holy Ghost, become in and by con secration, according to our Lord's institution, verily and indeed the body and blood of Christ, and tha Christ our Lord, present in the most holy Sacrament of the altar under the form of bread and wine, is to be worshiped and adored." The declaration was adopted, and resolutions were afterward carried approving of the proposal for a conference for mutual explanation, and declaring that the Church cannot discharge her responsibilities unless she herself freely interprets her own formularies.

#### Harvard Overseer From the West. From the Chicago Times Herald

In the preliminary postal ballot for names to be toted for on commencement day the Western graduates gave Mr. Hill such a strong indorsement that is name headed the list Having heard from the West, the Boston con Angent took up the voting last Wednesday between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock in Massachusetts Hall, 

## THE TROUBLES IN CHINA.

The View of One Who Deems It Is to Enforce Our Religions on Others.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If there is one predominant purpose in the Constitution and laws of our country it is found in their complete abstention from any indorsement or backing of a religious idea. Almost every nation, ancient and modern, thought it wisest to join a Church to the State and in that way reach and govern the morals of its people through creeds, dogmas and persecutions. The earliest and completest revolt from this theory of government was effected in our Constitution. although attempts to get an amending wedge into it recognizing the Church are still made from time to time one as recently as Jan. 25. 1894, by Senator Frye in the Senate and Representative Morse in the House. It will be a long time, however, before such an amendment can be inserted and every year of enlightening science makes it less probable.

The Constitution now protects any and every religious congregation, as it would protect any aggregation of individuals for any lawful purpose. But does it not seem that our participation in the suppression of the Boxers of China. whose grievance and protest is mostly against the work of the Christian missionaries, is very like a national backing up of the Churches and their emissaries? If the ardent American re ligionists of so many varying Christian sects ar each and all savisfied of the absolute and uniqu truth of their own particular Church, wh should they not take the risk of their teaching in foreign hostile lands? Why should the United States exact by treaty that they sha remain where they are not wanted? The religion of China is a State affair, a tra

dition of probably 5,000 years, modified, a everything is by time, but free from frequen radical changes and protected by many ancier superstitions. For a Chinaman to leave hi joss and his adorable Confucius would be like an American turning dervish or, at best, Parse He would be unhappily egregious until a suff cient number had joined him in his apostasy t make life endurable. A Chinaman's religio has many good points; he regards our nonobservance of our fifth commandment as athe ism. He cannot adopt a religion that look with approval at running a railroad through graveyard or at erecting poles and wires to ob struct the free passage of disembodied spirits Have we no superstitions that we cannot respect his? The profound, transmitted faith of an an cient people interwoven into their Governmen and into every habit of individual thought take centuries to change, unless hastened by whole sale murders and rivers of blood. The four hun dred millions of Chinese learned a lesso from their brief war with Japan and they wi be converted from within to fight the foreig devils with fire. They are fast learning to dri and to use firearms.

It should be the policy of the United States to let certain business men, persistent mission aries and their entanglements take care of themselves, when the present troubles have een settled. There is no logic in the notion that enterprising promoters can change the face of that Emrire with railroads, or that enthusi asts can upset the religion, and that when protests and revolutions naturally ensue those who have caused the troubles are justified in calling for the army and navy of the United States to protect their enterprises at the cost of thousands of American lives and hundreds of millions of dollars.

There seem to be no exceptions from revolu tions and wars where new ideas and new reli gions are attempted with old peoples. The histories of Mexico, Peru, Florida and the countries of Europe, which fanaticism might repeat in our day, were stories of successive scenes o bloody butcheries of tens of thousands of peo ple who differed on religious points that are now regarded with smiles of piteous contempt by multitudes of reading, thinking men in Christendom. Religious enthusiasts should not be encouraged by treaty in making trouble. A country that knew luxury when Englishmen were clothed in skins and lived in caves is no heathen country to be robbed of precious liberty for the extension of creeds that's their own professors are doubt ing, criticising and wrangling about. Nor car such men as Mr. Wu or Li Hung Chang be the products of a civilization that needs such drastic methods of improvement as the Christian NEW YORK, June 28.

# Former Democratic Conventions.

The Kansas City Convention of July 4, 1900 is the twentieth National Democratic Conven tion. The first six were held consecutively in the city of Baltimore, from 1832 to 1852 Afte 1852 the following cities were chosen: 1856, Cincinnati; 1860, Charleston; 1864, Chicago, and 1868, New York. The convention of 1868 wa the only National Convention of either politica party held in New York city. In 1872 the convention was held in Baltimore: In 1876 and 1888 in St Louis; in 1880, in Cincinnati; and in 1884 1888, 1892 and 1896, in Chicago.

Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts was chair man of the convention in 1860, Horatio Seymour of New York, in 1864 and 1868; James R Doolittle of Wisconsin.in 1872: Gen. McClernand in 1876; George Hoadly of Cincinnati, now a resident of this city, was the temporary, and ex-Gov. Stevenson of Kentucky the permanent chairman in 1880. Gov. Hubbard of Taxas and William F. Vilas, afterward Senator from Wisconsin, presided over the turbulent convention of 1884; Patrick A. Collins of Boston, in 1889 Prof. W. L. Wilson of West Virginia, in 1802; and Senator John W. Daniel was the temporary and Senator Stephen M. White of California the permanent, chairman in 1896.

In 1860 the original convention adjourned without making a nomination, and two rival and warring conventions were afterward held. In 1872 a number of Democrats repudiated th convention of that year and held a rival convention in the city of Louisville. It was this convention which adopted as one of its platform declarations the following:

"The pangs of the minority are doubtless excruciat ing but we welcome an eternal minority under the banner inscribed with our principles, rather than ar almighty and everlasting majority purchased by their abandonment"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An anony mous correspondent in THE SUN of June 27 repeats the statements recently made concerning the health of the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy of Concord, N. H. have already refuted these false words in positive and definite terms. My refutation, over my own signature, should carry more weight than the allegations of a man who conceals his identity under the significant title of "Simon Magus," and who quotes a gentleman of prominence who does not wish his name used because of his business relations with Christian Scientists." Such irresponsible statement. are unreliable and should be discredited. They are certainly not "corroboration." I again declare that Mrs. Eddy is in perfect health.

I do not speak from hearsay, as does "Simon Magus." I had the honor of a long intergiew with Mrs. Eddy i her home on June 7. During our conversation I was impressed with the clarity and vigor with which she discussed the pertinent questions of the hour. She to in spiendid physical condition, and all ignorant and unkind critics who allege anything to the contrary

in splendid physical condition, and all ignorant and unkind critics who allege anything to the contrary are mistaken.

As to the episode of "klasing the doorsteps," since my words were not understood to have been a denial of this charge, I take the opportunity now to say, unmistakably, it is not true that 'hundreds of Christian Scientists visited her home, prostrated themselves before her and klassed her doorstep." Simon Magua says these words were written by the editor of the People and Patriot. The following telegram, which has come to me, is a positive denial of this assertion. Mr. Tomilinson is first reader of Pirst Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, N. H. His telegram is as follows: "The editor of People and Patriot says that he never made any such statement for publication, and that in view of assurances given him by those in a position to know, he believes that such was not the case."

ERVING C. TOMLINSON."

a position to know, he energy stratus such was not the case."

The other statement from the unknown gentleman, quoted by Simon Magus, is equally false.

The people of Concord are accustomed to seeing Mrs. Eddy every day driving in her carriage with open windows, stalling recognition to those of her friends whom she meets, and not infrequently stoping to speak with the children by the wayside. A resident of Concord, who would doubtless be willing to give his name, told me within a week that, although himself not a Christian Scientist, he knew a number of Mrs. Eddy's students who were among their best citizens, and that Concord was beginning to appreciate her beautiful character and her active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of that city NEW YORK, July 2.

WILLARD S. MATTOZ.

### COST OF THE ARMY FOR THE YEAR. Claims of the States and Territories on

count of the War With Spain. WASHINGTON, July 3.—The report of the Auditor for the War Department, covering the fiscal year 1900, which ended June 30, was submitted to the Secretary yesterday by Auditor Morris. The amount involved in accounts settled in the Quartermaster's Division during the year was \$87,211,249, which included payments for animals, fuel, forage, buildings of all kinds, tentage, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, elegraphing, transportation of the army and ts supplies by land and water, and all supplies and incidental expenses necessary for the army in camp or field not especially provided for elsewhere. A new branch of this department called into existence by the Spanish-American War

into existence by the Spanish-American War and its results is the army transport service, which covers the charter or purchase, selling and maintenance of all army transports.

The amount disbursed through paymasters' accounts during the year was \$48,700.560. The ordnance accounts settled aggregated \$13,539,-614; the medical accounts, \$2,756,059, and those for national volunteer homes, \$4,002,088.

The amount paid on military claims, covering both the Spanish and Civil War, was \$1,256,403, as against \$489,028 for 1899. The following table will show the status of the claims of States and Territories on account of the war with Spain to s on account of the war with Spain to

a	State.	Al owed.	Claimed.
-	Alabama	\$22,539	8178
0	Arkansas	6.783	3,375
	Oalifornia	88.311	18,265
0	Colorado	22,774	26,370
y	Connecticut	22.446	163,202
	Delaware	*******	10,357
8	Florida	8,373	2,085
0	Georgia	25.612	2,488
	Idaho	13,782	6,401
11	Illinois	861,453	124.288
-	Indiana	107,236	167.408
	lows	91,484	56.160
	Kansas	36,681	3.678
18	KentuckyLouisiana	*****	1.645
12.1	Louisiana	16.841	3,175
t	Maine	16.545	70,900
t	Maryland	111,421	23, 20,1
8	Massachusetts	*****	307.186
	Michigan	20,599	417,010
	Minnesota	18,988	148,011
8.	Mississippi	16,041	8,400
	Missouri	21.134	4.711
1-	Montana	8,624	110
0	Nebraska	33,008	2,828
	Nevada	4.541	1.672
n	New Hampshire	52.152	6,628
-	New Jersey	135,300	159.574
	New York	343,862	586,814
-	North Carolina	20,611	9.166
8	North Dakota	11.248	794
a	Oblo	845,356	156,160
7.0	Oregon	32,882	7.377
)-	Pennsylvania	164,983	199.227
8.	Rhode Island	47.627	188,899
	South Carolina	17.148	15,377
t	South Dakota	14.112	166
-	Tennessee	35,231	4,048
	Utah	386	615
t	Vermont	11,903	14,370
19	Virginia	1171.11	1.162
	Washington	1.495	44.355
-	West Virginia	41,450	4.135
1-	Wisconsin	80,396	7.770
n	Wyoming	8.869	177
	Arizona	2,571	53
n	New Mexico	2.719	3,165
n	Oklahoma Indian Territory	540	633
	Indian Territory	******	999
11	Total	2,433,083	\$2,943,329

### TO REPAIR SHIPS IN BROOKLYN. Protest Against the Discharge of 500 Work-

men at the Navy Yard Successful. WASHINGTON, July 3 .- The protest to the Navy Department against the proposed disof 500 workmen in the Brooklyn Nav

charge of 500 workmen in the Brooklyn Navy Yard has been successful. It was represented by the protesting Brooklynites that the Norfolk yard had more work than it was entitled to, in fact more than it could do, while Brooklyn's allotment was proportionately very small.

The first step in giving more labor to Brooklyn was taken by the Board on Construction yesterday in allowing \$50,000 for repairing the training ship Alliance, and to-day it was practically decided to send the monitor Puritan from Norfolk to Brooklyn. Her overhauling will cost the Government \$60,000.

With sufficient money available for repair work the Government may adopt a suggestion that, with the threatened danger of war in China, it will be wise to get all ships in readiness at once, instead of putting in condition only those required for immediate service.

The assignment to Norfolk of so much repair work has come from the preference of navai officers for that place, owing, it is suggested, to its proximity to Old Point Comfort and Virginia Beach.

### POEM BY BISHOP POTTER.

Fourth of July Composition Inspired by Church's Picture of,"The Flag."

NEWPORT, R. I., July 3. Bishop Heary Potter of New York, who is spending the summer in Newport, made public to-day a Fourth of July poem, written by him and inspired by Church's picture of "The Flag." The poem is as follows:

Fling out your royal red; Each deeper hue of crimson dye Won by our sainted dead.

Ye bands of snowy whiteness clean That bar the waning day. Stand as the prophecy of things unseen Toward which we hew our way.

Far field of blue, a symbol true Of Right, of Faith, of God. O'erarch us as we seek anew The path our fathers trod.

Ye clustered stars that gleam above. Our darkness turn to light; Reveal to men Heaven's law of love-Then ends the World's long night

#### Our Birthday. Bang!

Boom!

Get out of the way

And give us room!

Watch us spread;

White and Blue rise

Watch the Red.

Till the staff that bears it Touches the skies. And its folds, unfurled. Sweep round and bug the world To its swelling bosom. And what a bosom that is! Broad as the land and seas are. We are It. We are the grandest family Old Ma'm Earth Ever gave birth To. Think of it. please These Are they Who celebrate this day: Uncle Sam, the strong man who Swings in his hand Over this land And beyond it. over two seas. . With the greatest ease, The Red, White and Blue Banner of Liberty. Beacon of light. To unnumbered millions Yet in their night. The American Eagle, Glorious bird. Whose scream of Freedom Is everywhere heard. The Yankee Nation. The Doodledoos Whose soldier boys And sailor crews Are setting the pegs of valor high Over against a smiling sky For the new-come millions To pattern by: These are they Who celebrate this day. The Glorious Fourth. The day when we Whoop it up For the Land of the Free With pandemonium's artillery. Let 'em bang And boom: Let the flowers of fireworks bloom; Let 'em fizz, And whiz, And sizz: Let 'em smack And crack: Let 'em rip, And sport, And tear; Let 'em loose everywhere, Shoot the guns And ring the bells:

Every one its story tells:

Of a nation with a hand

As the glorious nation does.

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

Full of blessings,

The Fourth of July THE FOURTH OF JULY

And the story

Which expand

Is the glory

That's why

# ACADIANS OF TO-DAY.

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Aunt Charette Has Gone to Jail and So Maine Loggers Are Coming Thirsty From the Woods,

BANGOR, Me., June 30.-The Acadians of this day aren't all of them so innocent and poverty-stricken as those who, evicted from Frand Pre, the Land of Evangeline, by the English in the eighteenth century, toiled their way up the St. John River and found new homes in the borderland of Maine. The Acadians of to-day are the direct descendants of those of old, there having never been any admixture of other blood, but from contact with the Yankees they have, some of them, become acute in a business way, while association with the Canadian and northern Maine loggers has taught them that there are stronger and more exciting beverages than the homebrewed beer. This discovery in beverages has been the ruin of much of the beauty and simplicity of the Acadian life, and it has also got Aunt Marie Charette of Fort Kent into Houlton jail.

Aunt Charette is fat, fifty and thrifty. She has always been considered the smartest business woman on the St. John River, and has made by the sale of liquor what, to the Acadians, is a very large fortune. "She habe saben hunnerd dolar wort leekar en har house," declared a native, enlightening a visitor as to the extent of Aunt Charette's commercial resources, and the native's eyes bulged at the thought of such wealth, and such an attractive form of wealth. Well, a while ago business got to be too brisk at Aunt Charette's for the good of the community. The woodsmen came in woolly, unkempt gangs, and they absorbed such quantities of the "morson," or white rum, that flowed in Aunt Charette's kitchen bar that the explosive results were manifest all along the upper St. John. Then the temperance people stirred up the authorities, a warrant was issued for a search of Aunt Charette's premises and the seizure of all liquor that might

was issued for a search of Aunt Charette's premises and the seizure of all liquor that might be found there, and a wagon load of deputy sheriffs went to Fort Kent to execute it.

The seizure having been duly made a summons came to Aunt Charette requiring her to appear the next day at the office of the local trial Justice. She went, accompanied by her husband, Pierre, and was informed by the Justice that she was charged with single sale, with maintaining a liquor nuisance and with keeping a tippling shop. Had she a lawyer?

Here, to the surprise of every one, her husband, Pierre, who had never before been known to open his mouth on business matters while his wife was around, spoke up and said: "She have no lawyare—she have nottin's to say."

"Well," replied the Justice, astonished, "I shall have to impose fines amounting to over \$300." at which Aunt Charette just gasped, while Uncle Charette sat in dense silence.

"You will appeal, I suppose," said the Court. "You know, Uncle Charette, that you can give bonds and thus save your wife from going to iail until court sits. That will give you time to think it over and collect the money to pay the fine.

"No, we don't do nottin's 'tall' bout dat 'ing," doggedly replied Uncle Charette, and neither of them could be induced to take any steps to save Aunt Charette from going to Houlton Jail for the two months and more before the sitting of the Supreme Court. The Justice wanted to make out a bond to be signed by Uncle Charette, who owns his house and farm, but the old man replied:

"No, eef you want tak her down jail, she go—she all dressed up, and she go long any time."

Although, having plenty of money and owning their house and farm, this queer old couple decided that they would not make any parley with the law, and that Aunt Charette went home, saying. "She t'ink she batter go: she be all r-rat. I kip house till she com back."

Thus closed the first part of the most remarkable case in the history of the Maine Liquor law, and thus it happens that the loggers coming late

### RACE BETWEEN STEAMER AND SAILER. Reminiscences of the Arrival of the First

Cunarder, Sixty Years Ago. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the Fourth of July, 1840, I had the pleasure to sall down Boston harbor in the yacht Northern Light, belonging to my uncle, the late Col. William P. Wincheste of Boston, and welcome the steamship Britannia, the

first steamship of the Cunard Line.

We met her off Boston Light and gave her three hearty cheers, which were quickly responded to by those on board. Coi. Winchester congratulated Capt. Harison on his good passage, and offered him a pilot, but Capt. Harison was already provided with one. The Britannia was about 1,250 tons gross register, and had made the passage in twelve and a half days.

The Britannia was about 1,250 tons gross register, and had made the passage in twelve and a half days.

The Hon. Samuel Cunard, the projector of the line, was then a wealthy merchant of Halifax. N. S., and for the seventeen years previous had kept his bank account with the banking house of Dana, Fenno & Henshaw of Boston, of which my father, the late Samuel Dana, was the senior and visited Boston annually, making their office his headquarters.

John W. Fenno was President of the East Boston Land Com; any. Mr. Cunard intended to make New York the terminus of the line, but Mr. Fenno finelly succeeded, after much persuasion and the promise to build a wharf and warehouse at East Boston, to have him make Boston the terminus.

I recollect Sit Samuel Cunard very well. He was of medium height, rotund, with florid complexion, blue eyes and siken gray hat. Samuel S. Lewis was the agent for eight years, when Mr. Cunard offered the agency to me which on account of my other business I was obliged to decline.

Train's line of Liverpool packet sailing ships was then famous, and one of them, the Joshua Bates, sailed at the same hour with the steamship Britannia, and were in sight of each other every day, not fifty miles apart, and arrived at Liverpool on the same day within an hour or two of each other.

The Cunard Line has met with great success and increased the number and tonnage of its ships immensely since it was established sixty years ago.

EDMUND W. DANA.

FAIRFIELD, Conn., July 2.

# London's Trolley for New York Harbor.

From the London Daily Express. New York harbor, the entrance to which is exceed-ingly intricate and impassable when the weather is in the least degree forgy, will have no further terrors for incoming or outgoing vessels, thanks to the trolley cables which are about to be laid down from a point near the Battery at the foot of Manhat tan Island through the channel the Narrows, and to the Scotland and the Sandy Hook lightships, where the sea is some sixty feet deep. The outer end of the cables will be connected with each of one of the lightships. The incoming vessel will take the trolley on astern and the ship will then proceed under its own steam at a safe rate, dragging its trolley along the submerged main cable. As long as the pull is fair astern the ship will have the assurance of being on her right course. Outgoing vessels will receive the trolleys at the Battery and hand them over to the lightship at the outer end, and in this way there would be no difficulty of entering or leaving the pors of New York, no matter how dense the for or black the night.

# Heliographs in 1560.

From the London Dally Chronicle. In "The Art of Warre," by Nicholas Machiavelly dated 1560, and translated by Peter Whitehorne, at the end of the book the translator has added some original matter. Here is "How to write, and cause the same that is written to be read afar off without sending any message:" "A captain besieged in any town or fortress unable to communicate without by letter may, by night, so far as light can be seen, and by day, as far as a burnished glass can cast the sun on a hut or suchlike, may be descried-he having arranged with his friends the order of signal-one or two lights being flashed, hidden or displayed again. What is this but the heliograph of the present day?

# Business Uses for the Cinematograph.

From Invention. It is proposed to utilize the cinematograph for representing machinery in motion. It is expected that in this way it will become a valuable auxiliary to trade in machinery, as buyers will be able to judge of the working of a machine from the mutoscope without seeing the thing itself.

## From the Westmins er Gazette. (By an English Patriot.) 'Tis strange the difference there should be (I often have observed before) 'Twist Tweedledum and Tweedledee— And now I see one instance more, 'Tis you and I—I do not mock, sir— O most maligned, though worthy, Boxert

White missionary folk you hate,
Wish foreign devils at perdition—
I. too, am all for "Church and State,"
And growl at foreign competition.
We're both of pariotic stock, sir.
We've much in common, gentle Boxer!

You hold such visionary views
As "China for the old Chinese."
All "Little Chinamen" you abuse—
I, too, have tendencies like these.
On all Invaders spots you'd knock, sir;
And so would I, my worthy Boxer;

I trust that I have made it clear
That I'm a patriot to the core,
Who'd make his country's foes pay dearAnd so, though I am no Pro-boer,
I find, with something of a shock, sir,
At heart I'm quite a keen Pro-Boxez.